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WEATHER
FAIR

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KERENSKY WARNS PEOPLE OF DANGER FACING RUSSIA

Declares Process of Disorganization in Nation Is Appalling.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ASSEMBLES IN MOSCOW

Any Attempt to Take Advantage
of Situation Will Be Repressed
by "Blood and Iron."

LIMITS OF PATIENCE REACHED

Now Will Be Implacable, Because
Convinced That Supreme Power
Alone Can Save Country.

[By Associated Press.]

MOSCOW, August 26.—Russia is passing through a period of mortal danger, Premier Kerensky told the national conference which assembled in Moscow to consider the present situation of the country and plans for a new national government. He declared that any attempt to take advantage of the conference for an attack on the national power, as embodied in the provisional government, would be repressed pitilessly "by blood and iron."

Notwithstanding the one-day strike proclaimed by the Bolsheviks in protest against the council as a counter-revolutionary expedition, the city is quiet. A few incipient attempts by the Bolsheviks to organize demonstrations were summarily suppressed by the crowds and no serious incident occurred. The grand opera house, in which the council is meeting, is surrounded by a close chain of soldiers, with officers every few yards, the soldiers being picked men from regiments of the signal corps or cadets training for officers. The chambers under the building are occupied by soldiers with fixed bayonets. Members and invited guests, before being admitted, have their tickets examined by nine different military posts.

ATTEMPTS WILL BE CRUSHED
WITH BLOOD AND IRON

The proceedings began with a speech by Premier Kerensky, lasting an hour and a half, pronounced in a nervous, impressive voice. The Premier was greeted with wild applause when early in his speech, speaking of the dangers from the extreme left, he declared: "All attempts with armed force against the people's power will be crushed with blood and iron."

Still more applause greeted him when, hinting at a counter-revolution military conspiracy, he exclaimed: "Let them be warned, who think the time has come when, relying on the bayonet, they can overthrow our revolution." The audience arose and cheered this expression for five minutes.

Premier Kerensky rebuked the Finlandians and other seceding nationalities, his words evoking enthusiasm, and there was a menacing note in his voice when he declared that their pretensions threatened the success of the revolution.

The Premier's speech indicated that the government expects further attacks to-morrow by the military Duma and the Moscow deputies, which he denounced in advance.

OTHERS DESCRIBE TASK
OF ORGANIZING PROVINCES

M. Avskentseff, Minister of the Interior, and M. Prokopovitch, Minister of Trade and Industry, followed M. Kerensky. The Minister of the Interior described the task of organizing the provinces; the Minister of Trade and Industry told of the cost to Russia of the war.

The first year of the war, said M. Prokopovitch, cost Russia 5,300,000,000 rubles; the second year, 11,200,000,000 rubles; the third year, already 18,000,000,000 rubles, while the total revenue for 1913 was 16,000,000,000 rubles.

Regarding the question of food, he said, the country's position was extremely difficult; there was actual scarcity in several provinces and a minimum in Petrograd and Moscow.

Those who think the moment has come to overthrow the revolutionary power with bayonets are making a mistake," said M. Kerensky. "Let them take care, for our authority is supported by the boundless confidence of the people and by millions of soldiers who are defending us against the German invasions."

"The provisional government is convinced that all of you who have come here will forget everything except your duty toward your country and the revolution. The government believes it can tell the truth, not only to our friends, but also to our enemies."

PROMISES TO HIDE
NOTHING FROM PEOPLE

"I say again that I will hide nothing from you, for we have come together for the first time to speak to you frankly, to tell you of the unbearable, the immense responsibility which we are bearing, despite all the blows we are receiving."

"Citizens, the state is passing through a period of mortal danger. I do not say more, for you all understand."

"In our political life, the process of disorganization is appalling, even causing certain nationalities living in Russia to seek their salvation, not in close union with the mother country, but in separatist aspirations. On top of all this came shameful events at the front, when Russian troops, forgetting their duty to the country, gave way without resistance to pressure of the

Eternal Friendship of Japan Is Pledged to Its American Ally

Standing Beside Washington's Tomb, Viscount Ishii Voices Message to Whole World.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Standing beside the tomb of George Washington, Viscount Ishii, head of the special Japanese mission, today pledged the eternal friendship of his people to the United States, and voiced a message to the world that Japan is in the war with every ounce of her strength and resources, and will fight to the bitter end for her allies.

"There is no gulf between the ancient East and the new-born West too deep and wide for the hearts and the understandings of her people to cross," declared the Japanese diplomat. "A minute later, with his eyes raised to the blue vault above, he said: 'Japan is proud to place herself beside her noble allies in this high resolve to fight for justice and against aggression, and here, in the presence of these deathless ashes, she reaffirms her devotion to the cause and principles for which they waged battle, fully determined to do her whole part in securing for the world the blessings of liberty, justice and lasting peace.'"

PLACES IMMENSE WREATH ON
TOMB OF WASHINGTON

When he ceased speaking, Viscount Ishii stepped into the tomb and reverently laid an immense wreath along the tributes from France, Great Britain, Belgium and the other nations which have sealed their promises of devotion to the common cause of justice and humanity on the spot where rests the ashes of the immortal Washington.

Viscount Ishii and the members of the Japanese mission were taken to Mount Vernon on the Mayflower as the guests of Secretary Daniels.

Members of the Cabinet, high officials of the government, high army and naval officers, members of Congress and the civilian lieutenants of the President in prosecuting the war were present, and gave a hearty welcome to the visitors from overseas.

None of the visits paid to Washington's tomb by other missions have so combined the dramatic with such a show of reverence as was witnessed today. There could be no mistaking the absolute sincerity of Viscount Ishii as he delicately made reference to the ripple that has occurred from time to time in the diplomatic seas between the two countries, and declared the wish of his sovereign and his people to be the formation of indissoluble ties with the United States which will forever banish all doubts as to the attitude of Japan toward this government.

NOT EVEN MARSHAL JOFFRE
EVOKED SUCH EMOTION

Not even Marshal Joffre, idol of the allied nations, evoked the emotion which greeted the visitor from the land of the cherry blossoms. And, on the other hand, none of the representatives of our allies who have visited Mount Vernon has demonstrated a greater interest in the shrine of American liberty and in hearing of the private life of General Washington and his family.

On the trip down the Potomac the members of the mission were made to feel thoroughly at home, and mingled indiscriminately with the diplomats and the statesmen on board. By the time Mount Vernon was reached the visitors were chatting with their hosts and hostesses as if they had been there for years, instead of only three or four days. Secretary Daniels made a brief address when the tomb was reached, in which he assured Japan of the friendship and regard of this nation. He referred to the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan in the early fifties, and to the ratification of the treaty of 1855 as a result.

"To-day, with stronger ties than ever, woven out of the threads of our mutual participation in the world-wide struggle to insure to all mankind the right to live their own lives and pursue their own national ideals, Japan and America pause at the tomb of Washington, in the hope that there may fall upon us all a double portion of the spirit of faith in the triumph of the right and his readiness to make the supreme sacrifice for the principles for which America, Japan and their allies are now contending in the arena of war. They have drawn the sword to end military feudalism. They will sheath it only in a victory that will guarantee permanent peace."

OFFERS SIMPLE TRIBUTE
OF PEOPLE'S REVERENCE

The secretary then formally presented Viscount Ishii, who said:

"In the name of my gracious sovereign, the Emperor of Japan, and people, representing all the liberty-loving people who own his way, I stand to-day in this sacred presence, not to eulogize the name of Washington—for that were presumption—but to offer the simple tribute of a people's reverence and love."

"Washington was an American, but America, great as she is, powerful as she is, certain as she is of her splendid destiny, can lay no exclusive claim to this immortal name. Washington is now a citizen of the world; to-day he belongs to all mankind. And so men come here from the ends of the earth to honor his memory and to generate their faith in the principles to which his great life was devoted."

"Japan claims entrance to this holy

MacMillan's Party
Safe at Sydney

SYDNEY, N. S. August 26.—Donal B. MacMillan's Arctic expedition arrived here tonight on the relief steamer Neptune, after four years spent in the polar regions.

MacMillan, who was one of Rear-Admiral Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash for the North Pole, confirmed previous dispatches from him that there was no Crocker Land, such as has been reported by Peary's mistake was due to a mirage so real that the MacMillan party had been deceived by it for four days, he said.

UNITED STATES TO TRIPLE FORCE OF DESTROYERS

Not Less Than 160 of Supreme Submarine Chasers Will Be Built in Next Eighteen Months.

EXTENSIVE PROGRAM PLANNED

Almost Every Other Use for Steel, for Skyscrapers, Bridges and Railroad Improvement, Must Await End of War.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The United States will practically triple its force of destroyers within the next eighteen months. The full extent of Secretary Daniels' program became known to-day. Not less than 160 of these supreme submarine chasers will be constructed, in addition to those already planned and building.

America's special part in the actual fighting against Germany is thus revealed to be:

Alplanes—Bring the war to Germany through the air and blind her.

Destroyers—Hunt the German submarine and draw Germany's most vicious sting.

Everything will have to yield to this. It is understood that almost every other use for steel—for skyscrapers, bridges, railroad improvement—must await the end of the war, to permit this great program of offensive to be carried out.

Every yard where a destroyer could be built has been called upon to furnish estimates of the cost of building facilities at plants already constructing destroyers will be made.

It is further understood that the great part of the naval constructing plan, as compared to large ships, battleships, dreadnoughts, battle cruisers and other first-line and large scouting craft, will go by the boards, to make room for a hornet fleet of destroyers, which will outnumber any similar fleet in the world, with the possible exception of the British, who have been concentrating on destroyers since the submarine menace first made itself evident, and who, therefore, with their superior shipbuilding capacity, still have a big lead on America.

CONSTRUCTION OF ENGINES

NOW IS MAIN PROBLEM

Large quantities of steel will be released for destroyers and merchant ships, it is said, by the construction of the big ship program, and the abolition, for the period of the war, of skyscraper and unnecessary bridge construction. The main problem is the construction of engines of sufficient quality and in sufficient quantity for the destroyers.

This has been the story all along—lack of driving power for the destroyers after they are laid down—but as a result of his recent conference with shipbuilders from all parts of the nation and conferences which are to be held with engineers, it is believed Mr. Daniels may arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Possibility of employing the automobile industry in constructing standardized engines of a type being worked out is being discussed. Already much government airplane engine work has been taken over by these new plants.

In addition to the destroyer construction, the Navy Department is at work perfecting several antiaircraft devices, inventions of Americans since this country has entered the war, which are expected to have a widespread effect in curtailing the usefulness of the U-boats. It is, of course, impossible to disclose the nature of any of these contrivances, but President Wilson himself has seen at least one of them, and had it explained to him in the greatest detail.

BALTIMORE AIRMEN KILLED

George Henry Manley Shot Down While on First Night Flight Over Enemy Lines.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 26.—Maryland has lost her first airman in the fight for democracy.

Flying over the enemy lines in what is thought to have been his first real flight, George Henry Manley, of Maplewood, N. J., one of six boys sent from Baltimore to France in the first American aeronautic detachment, was instantly killed, according to a message received here from the Navy Department.

Manley was one of the first to join the aviation corps in this city last May. He was sent to training station at Pensacola, Fla., remaining there a month, when a call was issued for volunteers for immediate service in France.

CONGRESS LAVISH IN APPROPRIATIONS

More Than \$9,000,000,000 Already Authorized During Current Fiscal Year.

GREAT SUMS YET TO FOLLOW

Needed for Support of Government, for Prosecution of War and for Benefit of Allies.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 26.—It may be a little difficult to grasp or to comprehend a volume of money so staggering in size, but the fact remains that Congress already has authorized the expenditure of slightly more than \$9,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year for the support of the government, for the prosecution of the war and for the benefit of foreign governments.

That for our allies is included for the simple reason that it is American money which is being expended, and American markets in which it is being spent. All that this government has to show for it are the bridges of Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium and Italy.

And this is not all. Congress, before the "snow flies," will be called upon for a few billion more—it may be three or it may be five. The Shipping Board requires \$1,000,000,000 in addition to the amount already appropriated to carry its new program into effect. The aviation corps could use twice as much money as has been appropriated, and it is indicated in some quarters that as much as \$2,000,000,000 will be asked for with which to equip the army with heavy and light artillery.

GREATEST ANNUAL BUDGET EVER
LAID OUT BY GOVERNMENT

But this is of the future. It may be the immediate future, it is true, but is still to come. The appropriations already made are enormous in their extent. They comprise the greatest annual budget ever laid out by a government, not excepting Great Britain, the financier of the European allies.

The expenditures authorized by the extra session of Congress, not including departmental appropriations which failed on March 4, amount to \$1,137,222,907. This total, it might be stated again, includes the \$3,000,000,000 for the allied governments. While that sum is not actually a matter of appropriation, it is a bond issue which is tantamount to an appropriation, inasmuch as it is an authorization for the expenditure of so much American money. The big difference is that the allied loans do not constitute a permanent liability upon the United States, as foreign bonds carrying the same rate of interest will be deposited here as security for the same amount of American bonds.

The appropriations made at the session of the Sixty-fourth Congress for expenditure during the present fiscal year amount to \$1,066,832,049. On top of this were certain deficiency appropriations, and certain general appropriations which failed on March 4, but which have since been made, which bring the grand total up to \$1,962,210,200.

\$7,147,222,907 EMERGENCY
APPROPRIATION TO BE ADDED

To be added to this is the \$7,147,222,907 emergency or "light" war appropriations. They include \$3,000,000,000 for the use of foreign governments; \$45,150,000 for war risk insurance; \$28,104,541 for the army and navy; \$40,000,000 for aviation; \$162,000,000 to stimulate agriculture and to facilitate the distribution of agricultural products; \$11,246,000 for the food control administration, and certain minor sums for the use of Congress. The total of this, added to the first total, aggregates \$7,147,222,907.

This, in brief, is the vast amount of money about to be expended or already expended in the United States after the first year of the war. As previously indicated, half as much more may be found necessary before the first of the year. The Appropriations Committee of the House has before it now the deficiency estimates of the various government departments. It has been repeatedly stated that a bill will be brought out before this committee carrying such sums as the committee has determined to recommend. Only a general intimation has come from the committee as to the total. This indicates that it will be between \$2,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000.

Just where this grand total of \$12,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 is to come from has not been made known, except in a general way. Already a \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan has been successfully floated. That was a good beginning. Another loan, the exact size of which has not been confided to the country, is promised this fall. It may be a \$3,000,000,000 or it may be a \$5,000,000,000 issue.

NORMAL AND EMERGENCY

Normal and emergency needs \$3,000,000,000 will net the government approximately \$3,000,000,000 during the current year. If the war tax measure now before the Senate had been passed before July 1, this total would be larger. But every day's delay in the enactment of that bill reduces the sum which may be expected from the schedules to be put into effect. The \$3,000,000,000 from taxation, added to the \$2,000,000,000 from the first Liberty loan, gives the administration a fair running start toward the total sum of money which Congress has or soon will authorize.

It is easily apparent, however, that two, and perhaps three, more bond issues will be necessary during the current year in order to finance the war expenditure. The administration has absolute faith in the ability and the willingness of the country to absorb these loans.

FRESH PROGRESS MADE BY ITALIANS

South Boston, Va., One of Typical Towns in Which Food Survey Is to Be Made

WASHINGTON, August 26.—A complete inventory of all the food stocks held in retail establishments in New York City and in the city and rural portions of forty-three counties in various parts of the country will be made on August 31 by agents of the Department of Agriculture. Estimates from these figures will make it possible to approximate the quantity of all the food on hand throughout the country, it was announced to-day.

The survey of retail stocks is the fourth inventory now under way, the other investigations relating to stocks on farms, in wholesale commercial establishments and storages, and in the homes of consumers. The retail survey will be conducted by the Bureau of Markets, assisted locally by agents of the Bureau of Chemistry and of the States' Relations Service. Other local agencies, such as boards of trade, chambers of commerce, retail grocers' associations, farm bureau agents and other State, county and city officials have assured the department of their co-operation.

Aside from New York, where an inventory will be made, the largest city selected as a part of the basis of estimating is Cleveland. Its county, Cuyahoga, was selected because Cleveland is centrally located with reference to large industrial centers, and may be considered as a typical manufacturing and commercial center.

The detailed survey in New York City will be made as a separate problem, but, owing to its large size, it cannot be used as a part of the basis for estimating for the entire country, since it would completely overhadow the total of all

the other selected districts combined.

The second group of counties includes the city of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dallas, Tex., and Altoona, Pa., with its outlying towns of Tyrone and Juniata. The grouping, as a whole, is in accordance with population. The first group, represented by Cleveland, is for metropolitan districts with a population of 200,000 or more; the second group includes counties with cities of a population of 5,000 to 200,000. The third group taken counties with cities of 25,000 to 50,000; fourth, from 10,000 to 25,000; down to 2,500, and then certain counties having no city or village of 2,500 population.

In the third group of counties are the cities of Montgomery, Ala.; Toledo, Kan.; Birmingham, N. Y., and Sacramento, Cal. The fourth group includes Concord, N. H.; Butler, Pa.; Jackson, Tenn.; Iowa City, Iowa, and Walla Walla, Wash. Group five has five cities with their outlying county population as follows: Oneonta, Pa.; Americus, Ga.; DeKalb, Ill.; Bowling Green, Ky., and Provo, Utah. Group six includes ten counties with cities of from 2,500 to 5,000, and the index cities are Springfield, Vt.; Stroudsburg, Pa.; South Boston, Va.; Allegheny, Mich.; Lake Geneva, Wis.; McPherson, Kan.; Marshall, Mo.; Canton, Miss.; Stillwater, Okla., and Marshfield, Ore.

The final group in counties having no towns as large as 2,500 population, includes fifteen towns, as follows: Eaton, Ga.; Carthage, N. C.; Seaford, Del.; Rosedale, Ind.; Pella, N. D.; Marysville, Kan.; Hartford, Ky.; Lawrenceburg, Tenn.; Enterprise, Ala.; Fairhope, Ala.; Hector, Ark.; Mansfield, La.; Lancaster, Tex.; Cantlerock, Col., and Raymond, Wash.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT

Senate Must Decide on How Far
Wealth Shall Be Conscribed
in War Tax Bill.

BIG CREDIT MEASURE IN HOUSE

To-Day the 1-Cent Letter Postage
and Publishers' Tax Sections Are
to Be Taken Up, With Expectation
of Disposal of Them To-Morrow.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 26.—This week's program of Congress promises to be one of the most important of the war session.

A decision by the Senate on how far wealth shall be conscribed in the war tax bill, passage by the House of the \$11,535,000,000 new war credit bill, and the soldiers' sailors' insurance measure, and launching of a new deficiency appropriation bill aggregating between \$4,500,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000 are among the things to be done.

On Wednesday, Senate leaders expect to reach the war profits section of the tax bill. To-morrow, the 1-cent letter postage and publishers' tax sections are to be taken up, with expectation of disposing of them Tuesday or Wednesday to clear the way for the bitter contest on war profits.

After a month virtually in recess under a "gentlemen's agreement" to transact no business, the House will reconvene on Tuesday prepared to remain at work until recess or adjournment of the session. Most of the leaders now think that hardly will be before October 1 or 15.

TO CONSIDER THE BOND
AND CERTIFICATE BILL

The Ways and Means Committee will meet to-morrow to consider the bond and certificate bill, and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee probably will report the insurance bill on Tuesday. All House members have been recalled for regular sessions, beginning on Tuesday.

Passage of the bond bill will be comparatively easy, it is believed, because both Democrats and Republicans intend to support its general provisions. A harder contest over the insurance bill is promised.

With these two measures out of the way, the end of House work for the session will be in sight, unless new business intervenes. Next week it probably will pass the \$6,000,000,000 war deficiency bill, leaving nothing of any importance on the House side except conference reports on bills before the Senate.

Senate leaders have little hope of passing the war tax bill before next week, but to-morrow they may endeavor to have a date set for a final vote. Disposition of the war profits section by Saturday is proposed, but many speeches must be heard.

A brief truce in the Senate struggle will be taken Thursday for reception of the Japanese mission. Viscount Ishii, the special ambassador, will address the Senate.

Ambulance Drivers Wanted.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Ambulance drivers are wanted immediately in France, according to messages received at the local headquarters of the American Military Hospital, formerly the American ambulance. Volunteers for the work are called for, but only men exempt from the draft for one reason or another will be acceptable.

MARTIAL LAW IN HOUSTON IS VIRTUALLY AT AN END

General Bell Informed of Sentiment
Against Any More Negroes Being
Encamped Near Texas Town.

DECISION UP TO WASHINGTON

He Agrees With Objection Made by
Citizens and Thinks Community's
Recovery From Disturbances of
Thursday Night Is Wonderful.

[By Associated Press.]

HOUSTON, TEX., August 26.—Martial law in Houston, enforced because of the killing of seventeen persons during the night of Thursday night by negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, ended virtually to-night.

After a conference between Major-General George Bell, Jr., and Brigadier-General John A. Hulen, of the Texas National Guard, it was announced that all saloons and other drinking places could reopen to-morrow morning.

Although the Chamber of Commerce has expressed itself against the Eighteenth Infantry, a negro regiment, being brought here when other Illinois guardsmen come to occupy Camp Logan, there has been no formal action taken. Scores of telegrams from citizens are being sent to the Texas delegation in Congress asking it to work toward diverting the Eight Regiment to some other locality. General Bell has been informed of this sentiment, and so have Brigadier-Generals Hill and Foster, of the Illinois National Guard.

General Bell said: "It is a matter that Washington must attend to. I will say, however, that I do not believe any more negro troops should be sent here."

HOUSTON'S RECOVERY
CONSIDERED WONDERFUL

The manner in which Houston has recovered from the disturbances of Thursday night is wonderful. There has not been a single attack on any negro since the tragedy. It would be too much, however, to expect any community to calmly receive more negro troops after the action of the 100 men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry."

There is one company of the Illinois regiment here at present. They will be disposed of with the remainder of the regiment.

Colonel G. O. Cress, inspector-general of the Southern Department, who has been here gathering evidence on the events that led up to the shooting, said to-night he expected to leave in a few hours for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, to report to Major-General Parker.

From San Antonio Colonel Cress will proceed to Columbus, N. M., to get the stories of the negroes who rioted through the streets of Houston.

A member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, dressed in citizen's clothes, was taken into custody late to-day by a member of his own race, and subsequently was turned over to the military authorities. He gave the name of Jerry Smith, Company M.

Democratic Club Held.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Twenty-four hundred bottles of beer are stored at the City Hall, following a raid early to-day upon the headquarters of the West Philadelphia Democratic Club. Eleven men were arrested on the charge of gambling, and decks of cards, chips and dice were confiscated.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS TO EAST, DESPITE HARD RESISTANCE

Airmen Lending Wonderful
Aid to Cadorna's
Forces.

ALSO MAKE ENORMOUS
CAPTURE OF WAR STORES

Latest Figures Show 600 Officers
and 23,000 of Enemy's Men
Taken as Prisoners.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO GAIN

Win Positions Over Front of Two
and a Half Miles in the
Verdun Sector.

With the dominating height of Monte Santo securely in their possession, the Italians are continuing their drive of the Austrians eastward over the Bain Sizza plateau, notwithstanding the violent resistance the enemy is offering with infantry, machine guns and light artillery. Here, and also on the Carso front, in proximity to the sea, where the battle again has assumed terrific proportions, after Saturday's slight lull, the Italian airmen are still lending wonderful aid to General Cadorna's forces, dropping bombs or using their machine guns with telling effect on troop concentrations behind the lines.

The number of prisoners taken by the Italians—both officers and men—is mounting, the latest report showing that 600 officers and 23,000 men have been captured. In addition, the capture of war stores by the Italians has been enormous, including guns of all calibers and arms, ammunition, horses and motor tractors. From the supply depots abandoned by the enemy in his flight, the Italians now are enabled to replenish their troops fighting in the difficult country.

On both sides of the River Meuse, in the Verdun sector, the French troops continue their gains against the forces of the German Crown Prince on the right bank, having captured positions over a front of two and a half miles to a depth of two-thirds of a mile, taking the Fosses and Beaumont woods and reaching the environs of the village of Beaumont. The French have driven their advanced positions to the outskirts of Behincourt, and along the banks of the Forge Rivulet.

GERMANS TWICE REPULSED
ON HEIGHTS OF MEUSE

The Germans, in counterattacks, twice have endeavored to retrieve lost ground on the heights of the Meuse, but each time met with repulse and heavy losses.

Aside from artillery duels, there has been little activity on that part of the line in France and Belgium held by the British. Field Marshal Haig's men, however, have carried out several small trench raiding enterprises with success and repulsed German counterattacks.

Evidently the German advance toward Riga, Russia's big port and naval base on the Baltic, has ceased, for neither the German nor the Russian official communications mention the operations in this region. To the south, however, the Russian and Rumanian armies, respectively, around Vladimir-Volynski and in the Rumanian theater are keeping up their strong resistance against the Germans.

At Moscow has begun the extraordinary council upon which the fate of Russia as a factor in the war probably depends. Mr. Kerensky, in his opening address, gave warning to those who are opposed to the government, declaring that any attempts with armed force against the people's power "will be crushed with blood and iron."

An interesting report of the German Chancellor's recent visit to Grand headquarters, where he received permission to form a subcommittee of the Reichstag main committee to confer with the government on peace and foreign affairs, is that the Chancellor also was given the power to transform Alsace-Lorraine into an independent federal state.

ITALIANS MAKING SWIFT
STRIDES TOWARD VICTORY

[By Associated Press.]

ROME, August 26.—The battle between the Italians and the Austrians still rages, with the Austrians stubbornly retreating at many points, including the lower Carso. Numerous messages from the front received by ministers indicate that the Italians are making swift strides toward victory. When asked to-day for an expression of his opinion of the results thus far achieved in the battle, Lieutenant-General Count Cadorna, commander-in-chief of the Italian forces, smilingly replied:

"We are doing nicely, thank you." The official communication of the result of the battle shows that the demoralization of the Austrian troops is in part due to the extraordinary aerial and artillery work of the Italians, which has destroyed not only the lines of communication, but has resulted in the burning of all the main food supply